

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



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HIGHLIGHTS OF TAMPA-ST. PETERSBURG-CLEARWATER, FL NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY SEPTEMBER 2000

Workers in the Tampa metropolitan area averaged \$15.24 per hour during September 2000, according to a new survey released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin reported that white-collar workers averaged \$18.51 per hour and accounted for 59 percent of the workers in the area. Blue-collar employees averaged \$11.95 per hour and represented 20 percent of the workforce, while the remaining 21 percent worked in service occupations and earned \$9.21 per hour. (See table 1.)

The National Compensation Survey (NCS) presents straight-time earnings for occupations in establishments employing 50 or more workers in private industry and State and local governments. The survey excludes agricultural establishments, private households, the self-employed, and the Federal Government. This NCS covered 217 firms representing 484,000 workers in the Tampa metropolitan area, which includes Hernando, Hillsborough, Pasco, and Pinellas Counties in Florida. Seventy-nine percent of those represented worked in private industry.

In the Tampa metropolitan area, average hourly wages were published for nearly 70 detailed occupations. (See table 1.) Among white-collar workers, accountants and auditors averaged \$22.88 per hour; registered nurses, \$19.09; and general office clerks, \$10.17. Blue-collar occupations included automobile mechanics earning \$18.92 per hour, welders and cutters at \$12.41, and stock handlers and baggers at \$7.18. In the service occupations, public service police and detectives averaged \$17.74 per hour; nursing aides, orderlies and attendants, \$8.85; and janitors and cleaners, \$8.60.

The NCS also provides broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics. (See tables 2 and 3.) For example, full-time employees in the Tampa area averaged \$16.00 per hour and part-timers earned \$7.59. Union workers in blue-collar jobs averaged \$13.83 per hour, while their nonunion counterparts made \$11.67. Private industry workers at establishments employing 50-99 workers averaged \$12.69 per hour, while those in establishments with 500 or more employees earned \$16.89.

The NCS is part of a statistical program that will eventually integrate three separate surveys of wages and benefits into one comprehensive compensation program increasing the amount of data available. Data provided by the NCS may be used by businesses for establishing pay plans, making decisions concerning plant relocation, and in collective bargaining negotiations. Individuals may use such data to help choose potential careers. Average rates of pay are also available for levels of work within an

occupation based on knowledge, skill, independent judgement, supervision received, and other factors required on the job.

Survey Availability

Compensation Survey September 2000 (Bulletin 3105-80). While supplies last, single copies of the bulletin are available from the Atlanta Information Office by calling 404-331-3415. In addition, data contained in the bulletin are available on the Internet in both text and PDF formats at http://www.bls.gov/comhome.htm. Select survey tables can also be obtained from the Bureau's fax-ondemand service in Atlanta by dialing 404-331-3403 and requesting document 9550.

For personal assistance or further information on the National Compensation Survey, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Atlanta Information Office at 404-331-3415 from 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. ET.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings, 1 all workers: 2 Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2000

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percen
	\$15.24	3.7	\$14.58	4.9	\$17.83	3.0
All excluding sales	15.54	3.9	14.91	5.2	17.83	3.0
Vhite collar	18.51	3.9	18.06	5.2	20.00	3.3
White collar excluding sales	19.49	3.9	19.31	5.2	20.00	3.3
Professional specialty and technical	23.20	2.6	23.50	3.6	22.66	2.7
Professional specialty	24.23	2.7	25.04	4.0	23.14	2.7
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	27.62	8.4	27.51	9.4	_	-
Civil engineers	31.52	6.0	_	_	_	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	27.72	5.4	28.67	5.7	20.56	9.5
Computer systems analysts and scientists	27.21	5.2	28.22	5.6	20.56	9.5
Natural scientists	23.65	12.2	_	_	_	_
Health related	21.24	5.3	21.47	5.7	18.80	6.9
Registered nurses	19.09	2.0	18.95	2.1	_	_
Pharmacists	33.63	4.7	33.63	4.7	_	_
Teachers, college and university	34.35	7.1	_	_	_	_
Other post-secondary teachers	35.71	7.0	_	_	_	-
Teachers, except college and university	23.46	2.2	17.82	9.1	23.62	2.2
Elementary school teachers	24.18	1.0	_	-	_	_
Teachers, n.e.c.	22.67	5.0	_	-	_	_
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	_	_	_	_	-
Social scientists and urban planners			_	_		
Social, recreation, and religious workers	16.18	8.5	_	-	16.75	9.3
Social workers	16.64	8.6	_	-	16.75	9.3
Lawyers and judges	_	_	_	_	_	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and	0.4.00					
professionals, n.e.c.	21.08	11.4	21.04	11.8		
Technical	19.14	8.7	19.65	8.9	14.22	12.8
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	15.34	11.3	-	_	_	_
Licensed practical nurses	14.12 10.88	3.9 5.9	14.12 10.65	3.9 6.4	_	_
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c Electrical and electronic technicians	19.51	14.6	-	-	_	_
Evenutive administrative and managerial	20.24	0.4	24.07	0.5	24.42	7.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial Executives, administrators, and managers	29.34 32.88	8.4 7.5	31.27 35.93	9.5 8.2	24.43 26.39	7.2 8.4
Financial managers	47.97	9.8	47.97	9.8	20.55	- 0.4
Administrators, education and related fields	29.26	11.7	27.31	26.4	_	
Managers, medicine and health	26.02	27.1	34.42	30.8	_	_
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	21.92	23.4	-	_	_	_
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	35.72	10.0	36.90	9.6	_	_
Management related	23.17	15.4	24.22	17.7	19.34	6.9
Accountants and auditors	22.88	2.9	_	_	_	_
Management related, n.e.c.	19.75	9.6	20.46	12.5	18.48	14.3
Sales	11.15	6.6	11.14	6.6	_	_
Supervisors, sales	15.07	11.5	15.07	11.5	_	-
Sales, other business services	14.92	12.7	14.92	12.7	_	_
Sales workers, other commodities	11.56	22.1	11.56	22.1	_	-
Cashiers	6.75	2.8	6.75	2.8	-	-
Administrative support, including clerical	11.69	2.5	11.86	2.8	10.77	2.8
Supervisors, general office	15.70	11.1	15.70	11.1	_	-
Secretaries	12.63	5.0	12.71	6.5	12.38	3.8
Transportation ticket and reservation agents	13.84	12.0	13.84	12.0	-	-
Receptionists	8.81	4.3	8.87	4.3	-	-
Order clerks	13.65	8.1	13.65	8.1	-	-
Library clerks	11.22	12.3			_	-
Records clerks, n.e.c.	10.71	5.3	10.71	5.8	_	-
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	12.73	6.0	12.79	6.1	_	-
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	11.50	8.5	11.50	8.5	_	-
Billing clerks	11.13	4.2	11.13	4.2	_	_
Telephone operators	8.36	4.6	8.07	3.3	_	-
Mail clerks, except postal service	9.21	8.8		-	_	-
Stock and inventory clerks	9.64	7.4	9.74	9.5	-	-
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	12.11	4.9	12.11	4.9	_	

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings, 1 all workers: 2 Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2000 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
White collar –Continued						
Administrative support, including clerical -Continued						
General office clerks	\$10.17	3.4	\$10.48	4.5	\$9.84	4.7
Data entry keyers	9.17	7.2	9.17	7.2	_	_
Teachers' aides	8.50	5.4		-	- -	
Administrative support, n.e.c	11.36	4.4	11.30	5.5	11.59	3.2
Blue collar	11.95	3.8	11.84	4.3	12.83	4.2
Precision production, craft, and repair	15.22	4.9	15.38	5.7	14.39	4.3
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	18.84	20.7		-		_
Automobile mechanics	18.92	4.7	_	_	_	_
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	14.72	14.4	17.11	17.8	11.83	6.0
Supervisors, production	18.31	13.2	18.31	13.2	-	_
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	9.51	5.8	9.51	5.8	-	_
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10.24	6.1	10.24	6.1	_	_
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c	10.34	6.4	10.36	7.0	_	_
Welders and cutters	12.41	4.6	12.41	4.6	_	_
Assemblers	9.28	9.4	9.28	9.4	-	-
Transportation and material moving	11.53	5.1	11.68	6.3	11.04	6.2
Truck drivers	11.79	7.2	11.79	7.2	_	_
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	10.13	4.2	-	_	_	_
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.64	3.8	8.50	4.1	10.67	7.0
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	7.62	3.5	- 0.00		-	_
Stock handlers and baggers	7.18	3.8	7.18	3.8	_	_
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c	10.75	11.4	10.75	11.4	_	_
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	9.49	7.6	9.48	8.2	_	_
Comice	0.01	3.4	7.00	2.0	12.01	F 2
Service Protective service	9.21 13.26	6.4	7.92 8.66	2.9 6.6	13.91 16.54	5.3 3.4
Firefighting	13.74	7.5	0.00	0.0	13.74	7.5
Police and detectives, public service	17.74	4.0	_	_	17.74	4.0
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement	17.74	4.0	_		17.74	4.0
officers	15.86	5.2	_	_	15.86	5.2
Guards and police, except public service	8.68	6.8	8.68	6.8	-	_
Food service	6.66	5.6	6.61	5.8	-	_
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	4.43	13.1	4.43	13.1	_	_
Waiters and waitresses	4.20	15.3	4.20	15.3	-	_
Other food service	8.69	4.7	8.78	5.0	_	_
Supervisors, food preparation and service Cooks	12.47 8.97	7.5 5.4	12.47 8.97	7.5 5.4	_	_
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.53	4.4	7.46	6.0	_	_
		3.7	7.40		_	
Food preparation, n.e.c	7.38 9.04	2.2	9.03	3.8 2.3	_	_
Health aides, except nursing	9.58	5.8	9.52	6.3	_	_
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.85	1.8	8.87	1.9	_	_
Cleaning and building service	8.30	3.1	7.95	4.0	9.03	3.9
Maids and housemen	7.28	2.3	7.24	2.4	-	-
Janitors and cleaners	8.60	3.4	8.50	8.3	_	_
Personal service	8.39	6.6	8.15	6.9	-	_
Service, n.e.c.	7.46	8.3	7.46	8.3	-	_

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

2 All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

3 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

4 The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around

a sample estimate.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means not elsewhere classified. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION CATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 2. Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2000

	Private industry and State and local government							
Occupational group	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵		
	Mean							
All occupations	\$16.00 16.16	\$7.59 7.90	\$16.87 16.95	\$14.94 15.27	\$15.15 15.42	\$17.57 20.72		
White collar	19.21 19.80	8.77 11.23	19.02 19.21	18.40 19.55	18.51 19.33	18.53 36.83		
Professional specialty and technical Professional specialty Technical Executive, administrative, and managerial Sales Administrative support, including clerical	23.32 24.23 19.52 29.34 13.15 11.87	18.00 24.49 13.44 - 6.57 9.05	22.73 23.11 - 21.77 - 11.78	23.40 24.85 19.52 29.92 11.15 11.67	23.20 24.23 19.14 28.67 10.69 11.68	- - - - 12.81		
Blue collar Precision production, craft, and repair Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers Service	12.39 15.33 10.33 11.81 9.26	6.74 - - - 6.63	13.83 15.95 9.14 - 13.25	11.67 15.05 10.38 11.46 8.42	11.53 14.58 10.24 10.83 8.64 9.18	17.28 - - - -		
	Relative error ⁶ (percent)							
All occupations	3.7 3.8	3.6 4.5	3.6 3.6	4.5 4.7	3.8 3.9	14.8 19.0		
White collar	3.8 3.8	5.0 6.7	3.5 3.4	4.7 4.7	3.9 3.9	25.1 43.8		
Professional specialty and technical	2.6 2.7 8.8 8.4 6.9 2.5	10.3 13.3 6.0 - 2.5 5.9	3.2 3.0 - 5.8 - 6.6	3.4 3.7 8.7 8.5 6.8 2.7	2.6 2.7 8.7 8.8 7.7 2.5	- - - - 10.2		
Blue collar Precision production, craft, and repair Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3.8 4.9 5.9 5.1 4.3	3.1 - - - 3.7	9.9 11.6 3.6 – 19.1	4.2 5.5 6.7 6.0 3.1	3.6 4.1 6.1 6.1 3.8	12.3 - - - -		
Service	3.7	5.6	6.4	3.7	3.4	-		

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.
² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

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 $^{^3}$ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

4 Union workers are those whose wages are determined through

collective bargaining.

 $^{^{\}mbox{\scriptsize 5}}$ Time workers' wages are based solely on an hourly rate or salary; incentive workers are those whose wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions, and production

bonuses.

⁶ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate.

Table 3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings1 by occupational group,2 private industry, National Compensation Survey, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2000

	Full-time and part-time workers						
Occupational group	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers ³	100 workers or more				
Occupational group			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more		
			Mean				
All occupations		\$12.69 12.55	\$15.05 15.48	\$13.46 13.80	\$16.89 17.31		
White collar		15.76	18.57	16.81	19.90		
White-collar excluding sales	19.31	16.20	19.94	18.69	20.73		
Professional specialty and technical	25.04	26.26 28.63 –	23.14 24.49 20.00	23.15 26.33 18.80	23.14 23.85 20.94		
Executive, administrative, and managerial	31.27 11.14 11.86	20.66 13.94 11.46	32.93 10.29 11.97	31.99 10.65 11.47	33.50 9.43 12.39		
Blue collar Precision production, craft, and repair Machine protectors are publicated in a control		10.99 15.98 9.80	12.12 15.24 10.34	12.18 15.26 10.68	11.96 15.19 9.71		
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers		10.28 8.00	12.46 8.76	13.14 8.43	10.05		
Service	7.92	7.22	8.09	8.45	7.47		
		Relative error ⁴ (percent)					
All occupations		7.0 7.2	5.7 5.8	4.9 5.2	9.1 9.2		
White collar		8.5 9.5	5.7 5.5	5.5 5.0	8.0 7.8		
Professional specialty and technical	4.0	12.1 10.1 - 8.3	3.6 4.2 9.0 9.3	6.4 7.0 14.6 11.0	4.6 5.0 11.4 12.7		
SalesAdministrative support, including clerical	6.6 2.8	17.4 5.8	6.7 3.2	7.7 3.6	12.5 4.8		
Precision production, craft, and repair	6.1 6.3	7.8 13.1 5.1 10.0 5.5	5.2 6.3 7.3 8.0 5.4	6.2 7.2 10.5 6.8 4.6	9.6 13.2 6.2 – 16.0		
Service	2.9	6.7	3.1	3.6	5.0		

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.
2 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

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 $^{^3}$ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

 $^{^4\,}$ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate.